

it to do so, having no right to command it to do otherwise." This covers the ground in its most ample sense. Even admitting, for the sake of argument, what is just the reverse of fact, that the courts of this nation have decided cases not altogether in accordance with the enlightened views of more learned tribunals.

Chapter iv., § 49.—"Every nation as well as every man, has a right not to suffer any other to obstruct its preservation, its perfection, and happiness."

If a nation has this right in regard to another, it must assuredly possess it in as full degree in regard to an individual, especially when his actions and influence are entirely discountenanced by his own nation.

Lest there should be any doubt of the right of a nation to regulate its own concerns, to form and interpret for itself its own constitution, to create its own judiciary and all other offices, rules, and forms, which it deems necessary for the proper administration of its affairs, independent of foreign control, we quote again, (§ 54).—"It is a manifest consequence of the liberty and independence of nations, that all have a right to be governed as they think proper, and that none have the least authority to interfere in the government of another state." Other writers of equal eminence can be brought to sustain these positions. Hence it follows that if the changes, which it is intimated are to be effected here, are to be effected at all, they are to result from force or compulsion of some kind, and consequently must be illegal, and highly dangerous to those who engage in the attempt or in any way countenance designs destructive to the liberties of this country.

But perhaps some individuals entertain the idea that however plain international law may be, their wishes will be of more weight and decide their governments to interfere and by force compel decisions in compliance with their requisitions. We admit that history records numberless instances of aggression both by fraud and violence, from the strong towards the weak, and that this nation has not altogether escaped in that particular. But the mistaken actions of individual officers form no rule of precedent. Indeed the only truth to be deduced from their history is that if any others should be led to imitate their example, a similar fate would be awarded them by their governments. That the policy of the great civilized nations is that of justice, we have ample assurance, and on the highest legal and official authority. So late as July, 1844, Sir Robert Peel, in the House of Commons, in a speech on the slave trade, declared in regard to interfering in the affairs of Spain, which had attempted to evade the execution of her solemn compact with Great Britain in regard to the suppression of the slave-trade, that, "I think no country should resort to that kind of intermeddling." "We have always held the opinion that the people of Spain are the proper judges of the domestic government they will have, but that we will support the government so long as we can by advice when called for, and they manifest a friendly disposition towards us." Lord Brougham on the 4th March, same year, in the House of Lords, spoke as follows:—

"Nothing could be more painful than any interference whatever of either House of Parliament with any matter or thing that was connected with the domestic policy of any foreign country, or belonging to the administration of the municipal law of that country. He thought it was no reason for breaking that rule, that it happened that any law of that country was revolting to our feelings, because we had nothing whatever to do except with ourselves and our own law, and the administration of our own jurisprudence, and we had no business whatever to interfere with any foreign country in any respect whatsoever, while that foreign country confined itself to its own law and the administration of that law. That he held to be so sacred a principle, that he had refused to take any step whatever on the question brought before him."

Can language be more emphatic? Can a stronger rebuke and from more learned authority, be given to those who, after the

knowledge of such sentiments persist in endeavoring to bring about a contrary course? With as much propriety, they may as well attempt by argument to stop the circulation of the blood. Reason and justice ultimately assert their sway, and this nation, confident in the security of that mantle which the recognisers of her independence have so generously cast over her, will prudently but firmly persevere in its attempt to complete its civilization and render itself worthy of the station which it holds.

We publish this week the Act of the Congress of United States of America, 1802.—Chapter 28—entitled

"An Act to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and to repeal the acts heretofore passed on that subject."

"§ 1. Be it enacted, &c. That any alien, being a free white person, may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, or any of them, on the following conditions, and not otherwise: First: That he shall have declared, on oath or affirmation, before the supreme, superior, district, or circuit court, of some one of the States, or of the territorial districts of the United States, or a circuit or district court of the United States, three years, at least, before his admission, that it was bona fide, his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, whatever, and particularly, by name, the prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, whereof such alien may, at the time, be a citizen or subject. Secondly: That he shall, at the time of his application to be admitted, declare, on oath or affirmation, before some one of the courts aforesaid, that he will support the constitution of the United States, and that he doth absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, whatever, and particularly, by name, the prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, whereof he was before a citizen or subject: which proceedings shall be recorded by the clerk of the court."

It will be observed that the Hawaiian oath is a condensation of the above, and is in feature precisely the same as is administered to aliens in the United States, with the exception that this government contents itself with the "renouncing," in addition to which the United States requires absolute "abjuration."

"Form of the Oath of Allegiance in the Hawaiian Islands."

"Government of the Hawaiian Islands.—The undersigned, a native of _____, lately residing in _____, being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists, upon his oath declares that he will support the constitution and laws of the Hawaiian Islands, and bear true allegiance to His Majesty Kamehameha III., the King, hereby renouncing all allegiance to every other Government, and particularly to that of _____ Subscribed and sworn to, this _____, 18____, before me _____"

Fire.—Thirteen houses with their contents were totally consumed by fire at Kealakekua, Hawaii, 19th Dec. last.

His Excellency, Gov. Pitt, arrived from Hawaii in his vessel, the Keona on Thursday.

His Majesty gave a soiree on Thursday evening to his subjects, which was very fully attended. The attendance of the chiefs was more numerous on this occasion than on the last, several having arrived in the interval from their respective governments.

Sales at Auction.—By WM. PATY.—Feb. 18—Hull and rigging of barque Honolulu, \$1100.

Notice.—The next weekly meeting of the HAWAIIAN TOTAL ABSTINENCE UNION, will be held on Tuesday evening next, (Feb. 25) in the upper room of the Seamen's Chapel. Services will commence at 7 o'clock, P. M. Addresses appropriate to the occasion may be expected, together with tetotal songs; and Music by the Band of the United States Frigate Brandywine. Per order.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE FOR THE PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.
Feb. 14—Am. whale-ship William Tell, Glover, Sag Harbor 16 1-2 months; 1100 w. 9000 lbs. bone: Hoqua, Brown, New Bedford 17 months; 2250 wh., 150 sp., 18,000 lbs. bone: Wm. C. Nye, Bodington, New London 16 months; 1900 whale, 100 sperm, 22,000 lbs. bone: Br. whale-ship Java, St. Johns, N. B. 18 months; 300 sperm: Bremen whale-ship Bremen, Geerkin, Bremen 13 1-2 mos.; 525 whale, 70 sperm, 3500 lbs. bone.
Outside—at anchor—Fr. whale brq. Eliza, from Maui.

SAILED.
Feb. 17—Fr. brq. Adolphe, Morvan, Valparaiso.
Feb. 19—Fr. whale-ship Harmonie, to cruise.
Feb. 20—Am. whale-ship Israel, Finch, to cruise.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sheriff's Sale.—THIS DAY.
ON SATURDAY, the 22nd of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M., I shall sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, a first rate CHRONOMETER, and a small quantity of COALS, levied upon pursuant to execution issued at the Court of Admiralty of Oahu.
R. BOYD,
Honolulu, Jan. 28, 1845. High Sheriff.

\$5 REWARD!!
STOLEN.—On Thursday evening, from the Bowling Alley on J. Stuppelbeen's premises, a large English silver WATCH, with the owner's name (J. Nightingale) on the face of it. The above reward will be paid to any one who will return it to the owner, at J. STUPPELBEEN'S. Feb. 22

New Goods.
RECEIVED and for sale by E. & H. GRIMES, 10 boxes clay Pipes, 8 boxes honey dew Tobacco, 12 doz. manufactured do., 10 boxes (20 lbs. each) family Soap, 40 boxes Harrison Soap, 6 cases sewed Brogans, 4 cases pegged do., 15 doz. Looking Glasses, 12 Measuring Tapes, 50 ps. Moscheto Netting, 100 galls. Spirits Turpentine, 60 galls. English Linseed Oil (boiled), 4000 lbs. extra No. 1 White Lead, 500 lbs. green Paint, 10 cans Verdigris, 10 cans black Paint, 30 kegs yellow Paint, 20 bbls. Beef, 6 doz. Copal Varnish, 6 bbls. bright Copal Varnish, 3 bbls. Cider Vinegar, 24 groce metal Brace Buttons, 20 reams Wrapping Paper, 20 rms. Linen Writing Paper, 10 bbls. roasted and ground Coffee, 6 doz. pit and cut Saws, 20 doz. do. do. do. Files, 50 doz. Plates, Hams, Cheese, 10 casks Sherry Wine, 24 casks Madeira do., 20 casks old Port do., 10 casks Ale, 2 doz. Axes. (f15tf)

Wanted to Purchase.
A FIRST RATE GIG HORSE; Also, a saddle Horse, suitable for a lady, sound, gentle, and of good action. None but the best animals need be offered. Apply at this office. (f15tf)

Temperance House,
HONOLULU, OAHU: OPENED DEC. 25, 1844.
ROGERS & CO., would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have opened a house for the accommodation of the friends of Temperance, and will be happy to serve them.—By perseverance and attention to business, they hope to receive a share of the public patronage.
*PIES, CAKES, and CONFECTIONERY, constantly on hand.
*Families, parties, &c. supplied to order.
Honolulu, Oahu, Feb. 8th, 1845. 3w

Universal Hotel, or L'Hotel de l'Univers.
LAHAUNA, MAUI.
THE Subscriber takes this public opportunity to inform his friends, captains and officers of ships arriving, that he has opened a Hotel at Lahaina, Island of Maui, and hopes by a strict attention to business, and moderate charges, to merit their patronage and favor.
PIERRE LE GUEVEL.
Lahaina, Jan. 27, 1845. (183w)

For Sale.
PRINTED BILLS OF LADING for sale at this office. tf

Compositors Wanted.
GOOD COMPOSITORS can find constant employment at this office. It Extra pay allowed for night work. FS

Pine and Cedar Shingles.
100,000 PINE and Cedar Shingles, for sale by E. & H. GRIMES.
Feb. 1. tf

For Sale,
BY GEORGE PELLY and GEORGE T. AL-
LAN, Agents of the Hudson's Bay Company, on very moderate terms:—
Very superior old Sherry and Port WINE, in bottles; Tenerife Wine, in quarter casks and bottles; An English painted Room OIL CLOTH, 20 ft. by 15; A few casks of superior COFFEE. Jan. 4.

Public Caution.
ESTATE OF FRENCH & GREENWAY.—The creditors of this Estate are notified, that the day of final Report, fixed by the Chancellor's Order, heretofore published, is 21st. March next, on which day all claims against said Estate, not presented to the undersigned for settlement, will be finally and forever barred. Claimants on the estate, must present their claims anew without regard to whether they have ever been before presented to Alexander Simpson, Henry Skinner and Stephen Reynolds, late calling themselves Assignees of Francis John Greenway; or to Stephen Reynolds and William Ladd, late calling themselves Assignees of William French; and also, without regard to whether their said claims have ever been before presented to the Committee of Enquiry, or to the meetings of creditors heretofore held over said estate, or to Consuls, or to the local Courts of the Islands; as the undersigned is not authorized by the Court of Chancery to hunt up claims against the estate, and will take notice of none not officially addressed to him.
JOHN RICORD,
Liquidating Ag't of Estate of French & Greenway.
Honolulu, Jan. 9th, 1845. 6w

C. W. VINCENT,
HOUSE CARPENTER & JOINER.
HAS on hand, for sale—2000 feet clear No. 1 A. pine 1 1-4 Plank; 6000 feet do. do. 1 inch; 12,000 feet No. 2, 1 inch; 1000 Lights of Sashes (ass'd); 30 pairs of Blinds do.; 30 panelled Doors do.; 12 Door Frames do.; 20 Window do. do.
BUILDING and JOINING on reasonable terms, at the shortest notice.
Honolulu, November 2, 1844. tf

Notice.
ALL persons indebted to, or having demands against, the Estate of His Excellency J. A. KUKAKINI, deceased, are requested to present their accounts to the undersigned, for settlement.
JOHN II.
Honolulu, Dec. 28, 1844. G. P. JUDD.
O na mea aie aku a me na mea aie mai a pau i ka waiwai hooilina o ka Mea Ifanuhano J. A. KUKAKINI, i ka mea i make e hele mai lakou ia maua o hooponopono.
JOHN II.
Honolulu, Dec. 28, 1844. (tf) G. P. JUDD.

Public Notice.

The undersigned, Executors Testamentary of the will of Ahung, late of Honolulu deceased, having caused the said will to be admitted to Probate, and having received Letters Testamentary thereon, do hereby give public notice that they are directed by the Court of Oahu, to receive and admit or contest all claims of all persons against said Estate, during the space of sixty days from this date.

For this purpose, claimants on said estate are invited to present their demands to either of the undersigned, at their usual places of business or at their residences in Honolulu.

The intention of this notice is not to barr any claimants who do not present their claims, but it is to enable the undersigned, in presence of the Probate Judge, to pay wholly or pro-rata, the debts of said deceased, at the end of the said sixty days, or as soon thereafter as the assets can be converted into money, and the balance to Ahchoe, the residuary legatee, in Macao, China, and for this good reason, all claimants who shall not have made known their claims on or before the expiration of the said sixty days, cannot expect to participate in any pro-rata payment which may on that day be made.

Honolulu, Oahu, Feb. 10, 1845.

GEORGE PELLY,
WM. FRENCH,

Ex. for the Estate of the late Ahung, dec.

Kukala Hooilina.

O na mea kakauia malalo nei na luna hooponopono waiwai e like me ka palapala kauoha a Ahana i ka mea i make ma Honolulu, ua hooiaioia ua palapala la e makou imua o ka lunakanawai, a ua loa ia makou na palapala oihana no keia mea, nolaila ke hoakaka aku nei makou ma ke akea, ua olelo mai ka ahahookolokolo Oahu, e hooponopono e hooli hoi a e ae aku i na aie o na mea a pau i aie aku ai ua waiwai hooilina la, mawaena o na la he kanaono mai keia la aku.

Nolaila e laweia mai na aie i ke pono na mea i kakauia malalo nei, na ko lakou wahi hana, wahi noho paha ma Honolulu.

Aole i manaolia e poho loa ka poc hoike ole mai i ko lakou aie aka, e pono keia i mea e hiki ai i na mea i kakauia malalo nei ke uku imua i ka lunakanawai hooilina, elike me ke ana o ka waiwai no na aie o ka mea i make ke maopopo ma ka pau ana o ua mau la, a i ole ia, ma ka manawa e loa mai ai ke dala noloko mai o ka waiwai, a e uku hoi ke koena ia Ahchoe ka hooilina e noho ana ma Makao, Kina, a no keia mea, aole e pono e manao na mea aie e loa i ki ko lakou ke hoike ole mai lakou i ko lakou kule ana iwaena o ua mau la kanaono la, e like me ka manao e uku ai ma Honolulu.

Kakauia ma Honolulu, Oahu, 10 Feberuari, 1845.

GEORGE PELLY,
WM. FRENCH,

Ex. for the Estate of the late Ahung, dec.

Kukala waiwai Hooilina.

Ua hoakakaia mai ia'u i ka Lunakanawai no na hooilina ka mea i kauia ka inoa malalo nei, aole i lawa ka waiwai lewa o JOSEPH BEDFORD e kaa ai i kona mau aie, a nolaila ua kupono ke kuai aku i kona waiwai paa, a no kamea, i kona wa e make ai he hale ko Bedford ma Honolulu nei, makai o ka pa o Alike Alexander Adams, a ma ka aoao ma Waikiki o ka pa o Peter Anderson, aole nae i maopopo ke kuleana o ka aina, a no ka mea ua pau iho nei ua hale la i ke ahi.

Nolaila, ke olelo aku nei au ia Robert Boyd, ka mea i kohaia i Luna nana e hooponopono i ua waiwai hooilina la, nana no e kukala i na aina la a lilo kona kuleana i kekahi o na kanaka Hawaii i ka mea koho nui i ka la 26 o Feberuari, hora 10 o kakahiaka, i mea e kaa ai ka aie.

Kauia ko'u inoa i keia la 4 o Feberuari, 1845 ma ka Papu o Honolulu.

3w M. KEKUANAOKA.

Notice.

DOCTOR C. F. WINSLOW, from the United States, having established himself a permanent resident at Lahaina, (Maui), offers his services to those persons who visit that port, in need of Medical or Surgical attendance.
Lahaina, Maui, Nov. 30, 1844. 6m